AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

The claims have been amended as follows:

1.-2. Cancelled.

3. (Currently Amended) The PLL circuit as set forth in Claim [[6]] 13, wherein[[:]] the electrostatic capacitor is a variable capacitor.

4. Cancelled.

5. (Currently Amended) A television receiver comprising:

a PLL circuit for use in a super-heterodyne receiver which mixes a received video RF signal with a local oscillation signal so as to convert the video RF signal into a video IF signal, said PLL circuit generating a reference signal,

wherein the PLL circuit includes (i) shifting means for shifting a predetermined frequency of the reference signal so as to shift a frequency of the local oscillation signal and (ii) control means for controlling the shifting means to shift the prescribed frequency of the reference signal in a channel in which interference occurs[[,]]; and

a reference signal oscillating circuit for oscillating the reference signal,

wherein the reference signal oscillating circuit includes (i) an oscillating circuit, (ii) an oscillator, (iii) a first electrostatic capacitor and a second electrostatic capacitor, which are for oscillating and are connected to each other in parallel, (iv) a switch for connecting and disconnecting the second electrostatic capacitor to and from the first electrostatic capacitor, and

wherein the control means causes the switch to open or close, so as to shift the oscillating frequency of the reference signal oscillating circuit

~~wherein the television receiver uses a video IF frequency of 45.75 MHz, and a video RF frequency of 91.25 MHz in the channel in which interference occurs~~.

6. Cancelled.

7. (Previously Presented) A beat reducing method for a television receiver which includes a PLL circuit for generating a reference signal and mixes a received high frequency signal with a local oscillation signal so as to convert the high frequency signal into an intermediate frequency signal, comprising the steps of:

shifting a reference signal frequency in a PLL circuit for a channel in which interference occurs; and

shifting a local oscillating frequency in accordance with the reference signal frequency so shifted, so as to shift an interfering spurious frequency of an intermediate frequency signal.

8. (Previously Presented) A PLL circuit for use in a super-heterodyne receiver which mixes a received high frequency signal with a local oscillation signal so as to convert the high frequency signal into an intermediate frequency signal, said PLL circuit generating a reference signal, comprising:

a shifting circuit for shifting a predetermined frequency of the reference signal so as to shift a frequency of the local oscillation signal; and

a control circuit for causing the shifting circuit to shift the predetermined frequency of the reference signal in a channel in which interference occurs.

9. (Previously Presented) A PLL circuit for use in a super-heterodyne receiver which mixes a received high frequency signal with a local oscillation signal so as to convert the high frequency signal into an intermediate frequency signal and for outputting a local oscillating signal, comprising:

a reference signal oscillating circuit for oscillating a reference signal used to determine a frequency of the local oscillating signal, wherein the reference signal oscillating circuit includes (i) an oscillating circuit, (ii) a shifting circuit for shifting a predetermined frequency of the reference signal oscillated by the oscillating circuit, (iii) a control circuit for causing the shifting circuit to shift the predetermined frequency of the reference signal in a channel in which interference occurs.

10. (Previously Presented) A television receiver using a video IF frequency of 45.75 MHz and adapted to output an output signal related to an input signal having an input signal frequency, said television receiver mixing a received video RF signal with a local oscillation signal so as to convert the video RF signal into a video IF signal comprising a PLL circuit for use in a super-heterodyne receiver, said PLL circuit generating a reference signal, wherein the PLL circuit includes a shifting circuit for shifting a predetermined frequency of a reference signal only when the frequency of the input signal is about 91.25 MHz.

11. (Previously Presented) The television receiver of claim 5, wherein the control means includes a memory circuit for storing the predetermined frequency of the reference signal.

12. (New) The television receiver of claim 5, wherein the television receiver uses a video IF frequency of 45.75 MHz, and a video RF frequency of 91.25 MHz in the channel in which interference occurs.

13. (New) A television receiver comprising:

a PLL circuit for use in a super-heterodyne receiver which mixes a received video RF signal with a local oscillation signal so as to convert the video RF signal into a video IF signal, said PLL circuit generating a reference signal,

wherein the PLL circuit includes (i) shifting means for shifting a predetermined frequency of the reference signal so as to shift a frequency of the local oscillation signal and (ii) control means for controlling the shifting means to shift the prescribed frequency of the reference signal in a channel in which interference occurs, and

a reference signal oscillating circuit for oscillating the reference signal,

wherein the reference signal oscillating circuit includes an oscillating circuit, an oscillator, and an electrostatic capacitor for oscillating,

wherein the shifting means shifts the oscillating frequency of the reference signal frequency oscillating circuit by varying an electrostatic capacitance of the electrostatic capacitor for oscillating.

14. (New) The television receiver of claim 13, wherein the control means includes a memory circuit for storing the predetermined frequency of the reference signal.

15. (New) The television receiver of claim 13, wherein the television receiver uses a video IF frequency of 45.75 MHz, and a video RF frequency of 91.25 MHz in the channel in which interference occurs.